

<b>PRE-APPEAL BRIEF REQUEST FOR REVIEW</b>		Docket Number (Optional) MS1 - 452US
<p>I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service with sufficient postage as first-class mail in an envelope addressed to "Mail Stop AF, Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450" [37 CFR 1.8(a)]</p> <p>on <u>August 17, 2006</u> via EFS Web.</p> <p>Signature <u>Pam M. Prellwitz</u></p> <p>Typed or printed name <u>Pam M. Prellwitz</u></p>		<p>Application Number 09/606,811</p> <p>Filed 6/28/2000</p> <p>First Named Inventor Jian Wang</p> <p>Art Unit 2626</p> <p>Examiner OPSASNICK, MICHAEL N.</p>

Applicant requests review of the final rejection in the above-identified application. No amendments are being filed with this request.

This request is being filed with a notice of appeal.

The review is requested for the reason(s) stated on the attached sheet(s).

Note: No more than five (5) pages may be provided.

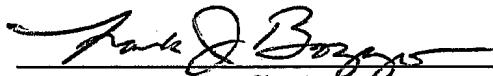
I am the

applicant/inventor.

assignee of record of the entire interest.  
See 37 CFR 3.71. Statement under 37 CFR 3.73(b) is enclosed.  
(Form PTO/SB/96)

attorney or agent of record. 36756  
Registration number \_\_\_\_\_

attorney or agent acting under 37 CFR 1.34.  
Registration number if acting under 37 CFR 1.34 \_\_\_\_\_



Signature

Frank J. Bozzo

Typed or printed name

206-315-4001

Telephone number

August 17, 2006

Date

NOTE: Signatures of all the inventors or assignees of record of the entire interest or their representative(s) are required.  
Submit multiple forms if more than one signature is required, see below\*.

<input type="checkbox"/>	*Total of _____ forms are submitted.
--------------------------	--------------------------------------

This collection of information is required by 35 U.S.C. 132. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11, 1.14 and 41.6. This collection is estimated to take 12 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Mail Stop AF, Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Application Serial No. .... 09/606,811  
Filing Date ..... 06/28/2000  
Inventorship ..... Wang et al.  
Assignee ..... Microsoft Corporation  
Group Art Unit ..... 2626  
Examiner ..... Michael N. Opsasnick  
Attorney's Docket No. .... MS1-452US  
Title: LANGUAGE INPUT USER INTERFACE

## PRE-APPEAL BRIEF REQUEST FOR REVIEW

To: Mail Stop AF  
Commissioner for Patents  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

From: Frank J. Bozzo (Tel. 206.315.4001 x103; Fax 206.315.4004)

**Customer No. 22801**  
Lee & Hayes PLLC  
421 W. Riverside Avenue, Suite 500  
Spokane, WA 99201

## REMARKS

The Pre-Appeal Panel (hereinafter “Panel”) is respectfully requested to consider this Request. The Panel is requested to reconsider the rejections of record in view of the following remarks.

## **Rejection of Claims 53, 74, 87, and 88**

The most recent Office Action dated February 17, 2006, asserts that independent claims 53, 74, 87, and 88 are unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,214,583 to Miike et al. (“Miike”) in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,987,403 to Sugimura (“Sugimura”) in further view of U.S. Patent No. 5,732,276 to Komatsu et al. (“Komatsu”). However, if for the sake of discussion one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was

1 made were to combine all of these cited references, the combination of references  
2 nonetheless fails to teach or suggest all of the elements recited by independent  
3 claims 53, 74, 87, and 88, let alone additional elements recited by the dependent  
4 claims.

5 ***The References Fail to Show Input and Output Text in a Continuous String***

6 The Office Action incorrectly asserts that combining Miike with Sugimura  
7 discloses “output text, converted from the input text . . . displayed together with  
8 unconverted input text . . . in at least one continuous string of text” as recited in  
9 claim 53. The Office Action asserts that Miike is not clear as to the “proximity of  
10 the two texts,” including the original text and the translated text (Office Action,  
11 Page 2, Paragraph 6). Respectfully, the Office Action’s acknowledgement that the  
12 two texts are, at best, proximate, concedes that the input text and output text are  
13 not presented in a “continuous string of text,” as recited in claim 53. Moreover,  
14 applicants submit that FIGURES 7-16 of Miike illustrate an interface where  
15 nontranslated text appears in a first field on a different side of a display than the  
16 translated text, which is presented in a separate, second field on an *opposite side* of  
17 the display. Thus, by teaching maintaining separate areas for presentation of  
18 nontranslated and translated text, in itself, Miike teaches away from the recitation  
19 of claim 53 of “output text, converted from the input text . . . displayed with  
20 unconverted input text . . . in at least one continuous string of text.”

21 Conceding that Miike fails to teach this limitation of claim 53, the Office  
22 Action is mistaken that Sugimura makes up for the shortcomings of Miike in  
23 teaching the display of output text and input text in a continuous string. Because  
24 Miike shows separate display of the nontranslated text and the translated text, one  
25 would not combine such a reference with a reference that taught an inapposite,

1 countervailing presentation of the input and output text. Furthermore, even if such  
2 an illogical combination were to be made, Sugimura fails to disclose displaying  
3 “target and source data together” as asserted by the Office Action. FIGURES 7,  
4 13, and 17 relied upon by the Office Action concern the preparation of the “*Target*  
5 *Display Data* using the Display Properties of the Source Display Data” and a  
6 “Number of Characters of the *Target Language*” (FIGURE 13, Block S53).  
7 However, although the target display data is prepared with regard to properties of  
8 the source display data, there is nothing in the figures relied upon or the  
9 accompanying text that shows the target display data and the source display data  
10 displayed together in a continuous string. Furthermore, FIGURE 6 of Sugimura  
11 plainly shows the nontranslated text and the translated text being displayed  
12 separately, in different strings of text. Thus, a combination of Miike and  
13 Sugimura fails to teach or suggest what is recited in claim 53.

14 Similarly, the combination of these references fails to teach or suggest what  
15 is recited in claims 74, 87, and 88. Claim 74 recites “the user interface being  
16 configured to display the converted output text in-line with unconverted input text  
17 in at least one continuous string of text.” Claim 87 recites displaying “the  
18 language text and unconverted phonetic text in-line together in at least one  
19 continuous string of text.” Claim 88 recites displaying “the language text, non-  
20 phonetic text, and unconverted phonetic text in-line together in at least one  
21 continuous string of text.” For the reasons described with regard to claim 53, the  
22 references relied upon by the Office Action fail to teach or suggest these  
23 limitations, and thus fail to render unpatentable claims 74, 87, and 88.

1      ***The References Fail to Show Output Replacing Input Text during Conversion***

2      The Office Action incorrectly asserts Komatsu overcomes the shortcomings  
3      of other cited references in disclosing that “output text replaces the input text from  
4      which the output text was converted as each portion of the input text is converted”  
5      as recited by claim 53. Applicants wish to note that the Office Action  
6      acknowledges that Komatsu “teaches displaying the translation of the input text at  
7      *certain stages* of translation” (Office Action, Page 3, Paragraph 2; emphasis  
8      added). However, suggesting that the display of stages of the translation is the  
9      same as replacing input text with output text as it is converted is misleading; the  
10     stages referenced by Komatsu do not refer to portions of text being converted, but  
11     to different phases of the translation of complete strings of text.

12     The text of Komatsu relied upon by the Office Action at Column 4, Line  
13     64, through Column 5, Line 25, describes how FIGURES 2(a)-2(d) depict entirely  
14     different stages of the translation of a Japanese phrase that means “The President  
15     flew to France.” The stages displayable include an “inputted text buffer 2,  
16     morphological analysis of [the] *completed* text buffer 5, translation equivalent  
17     conferred text buffer 7 in which equivalents have been conferred to content words,  
18     and structure conversion completed text buffer 9 for which conversion of sentence  
19     structure to that of the target language has been completed” (Komatsu, Column 4,  
20     Lines 8-15; emphasis added). As evidenced by Komatsu, the different stages of  
21     the translation are displayable *after* the “*completed text buffer*” includes the  
22     whole phrase or sentence to be translated. Moreover, the stages displayable are  
23     not segments of that phrase or sentence, but include different steps within the  
24     translation of that complete phrase or sentence. Thus, Komatsu does not show that  
25     “the output text replaces the input text from which the output test was converted as

1 each portion of the input text is converted" as recited by claim 53, and therefore,  
2 fails to overcome the admitted shortcomings of the other cited references that the  
3 Office Action alleges render claim 53 unpatentable.

4 Komatsu similarly fails to make up for the shortcomings of the references  
5 applied to claims 74, 87, and 88. Komatsu fails to teach or suggest "the output  
6 text is substituted for the input text from which the output text was converted as  
7 each portion of the input text is converted" as recited by claim 74. Similarly,  
8 Komatsu also fails to teach or suggest "the language text replaces the phonetic text  
9 from which the language text was converted as each portion of the phonetic text is  
10 converted" as recited by claims 87 and 88. Thus, for the reasons described with  
11 regard to claim 53, the references cited fail to teach or suggest these limitations,  
12 and thus fail to render claims 74, 87, and 88 unpatentable.

13 **Rejection of Claims 54-73 and 75-85**

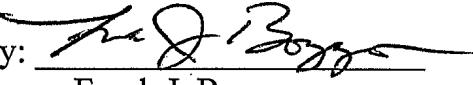
14 Applicants submit that these claims add additional limitations to the claims  
15 from which they depend. Thus, these claims are patentable for at least the same  
16 reasons as independent claims 53, 74, 87, and 88.

17  
18 **CONCLUSION**

19 The pending claims are in condition for allowance. Applicant respectfully  
20 requests reconsideration and prompt allowance of the subject application.

21 Respectfully Submitted,

22 Date: 8-17-2006

23 By:   
24 Frank J. Bozzo  
Lee & Hayes, PLLC  
Reg. No. 36,756  
(206) 315-4001 ext. 103